

Course of English Reading, Writing and Understanding

(Basic to intermediate level)





ا نگریزی پڑھنے، لکھنے اور سبجھنے کا بنیا دی کورس (بنیادی سے در میانی سطح تک)

Course of English

Reading, Writing and Understanding

(Basic to intermediate level)

ببيت الحكميه ايجو كيشن سستم

راولببندی، پاکستان

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Bait-ul-Hikmah EducationSystem

Program / Online

Development

Introduction

- This book is part of the English curriculum of Bait-ul-Hikmah Education System.
 The purpose of this book is to improve English reading, writing and
 comprehension skills and to support teachers and students by providing them
 with a complete English learning environment through which they can easily
 learn and teach this language.
- There is no age restriction for those who use this book, from young children to old people, everyone can benefit from it.
- It is a support book for students and teachers that can be used for learning and teaching. And the topics included in it can be expanded as per need.
- Children can be taught by a teacher or parents and older people can read by themselves if they have the ability to read otherwise they can get help from a teacher.
- An elementary level teacher will be required to teach the first part of this book at madrasa or at home and an intermediate level teacher will be required to teach the advanced level of the book. Efforts are being made by Bait-ul-Hikmah Education System to release the audio-video lessons of the book so that if the teacher is not available, these audio-video lessons can be used.
- Like other formal textbooks, it is not necessary for every student to have this book, it is enough for the teacher to have one book only, so that the teacher can use this book as a guide book for teaching.
- As in the general education system, there will be no written test while completing this book, but the performance of the learners can be assessed by looking at their performance, which is called "performance based assessment."
- During the teaching process, keep in mind that English is a language like any other language. The purpose of teaching English language is to learn a language which is widely used in the world, otherwise Urdu and Arabic languages are far more extensive and strong languages than English language.

تعارف

- یہ کتاب بیت الحکمہ ایجو کیشن سسٹم کے انگریزی نصاب کا حصہ ہے۔اس کتاب کا مقصد انگریزی پڑھنے لکھنے اور سمجھنے کی صلاحیت کو بہتر بنانا اور طلبہ اور اساتذہ کی مدد کرنا اور انہیں انگریزی سکھنے کی مکمل ترتیب فراہم کرنا ہے جس کے ذریعے سے وہ اس زبان کو آسانی سے سکھ اور سکھا سکیں۔
 - یہ طلبہ اور اساتذہ کے لئے معاونت کی کتاب ہے جسے سکھنے اور پڑھانے کے لئے استعال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔اور ضرورت کے مطابق اس میں شامل کیے گئے موضوعات کو مزید بڑھایا بھی جا سکتا ہے۔
- اس کتاب کو پڑھنے والوں کے لیے عمر کی کوئی قید نہیں، چھوٹی عمر کے بچوں سے لے کر بڑی عمر کے افراد تک سب اس
 سے استفادہ کر سکتے ہیں ۔
 - بچوں کو استادیا والدین پڑھاسکتے ہیں اور بڑی عمر کے افراد اگر پڑھنے کی صلاحیت رکھتے ہوں توخو دیڑھ سکتے ہیں ورنہ کسی استاد کا تعاون حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔
- اس کتاب کے ابتدائی جھے کو مدارس یاگھر میں پڑھانے کے لئے پرائمری سطح کے استاد کی ضرورت ہوگی اور کتاب کے ایڈوانس لیول کو پڑھانے کے لئے انٹر میڈیٹ سطح کے استاد کی ضرورت ہوگی۔ بیت الحکمہ ایجو کیشن سٹم کی طرف سے کوشش کی جارہی ہے کہ کتاب کے آڈیو ویڈیو اسباق بھی جاری کر دیئے جائیں تاکہ اگر استاد دستیاب نہ ہو تو ان آڈیو ویڈیو اسباق سے استفادہ کیا جاسکے۔
 - عام درسی کتب کی طرح اس کتاب کا ہر طالب علم کے پاس ہونا ضروری نہیں صرف اساد کے پاس ایک کتاب کا ہونا بھی کافی ہے تاکہ استاداس کتاب کو گائیڈ بک کے طور پر استعال کر سکے۔
 - عام تعلیمی نظام کی طرح اس کتاب کو مکمل کرتے ہوئے کوئی تحریری امتحان نہیں لیا جائے گا بلکہ سکھنے والوں کی کار کردگی کو دیکھ کر ان کی پیشرفت کا اندازہ لگایا جاسکتاہے، جسے کہ "performance based assessment" یعنی "کار کردگی کی بنیاد پر جانجنے اور پر کھنے کا عمل" کہتے ہیں۔
- سکھنے کے عمل کے دوران سے بات ذہن میں رہے کہ انگریزی دوسری زبانوں کی طرح ہی ایک زبان ہے۔ انگریزی زبان کو سکھنے کا مقصد صرف ایک ایسی زبان کو سکھنا ہے جو عالمی سطح پر زیادہ استعال ہوتی ہے ورنہ اردو اور عربی زبان انگریزی زبان کی نسبت کہیں زبادہ وسیع اور مضبوط زبانیں ہیں۔

ہرایات برائے اساتذہ / Instructions for teachers

- 1. طلباء کو انگریزی کتاب کا تعارف کروائیں۔وضاحت کریں کہ انگریزی سیھنا کیوں ضروری ہے اور زبان پر عبور حاصل کرنے کے فوائد کیا ہیں۔
 - 2. انگریزی اور ار دو حروف تهجی جیسی بنیادی باتوں سے شروع کریں۔ طلباء کو حروف اور ان کی آوازیں سکھنے میں مد د کریں۔
 - 3. جب حروف کی آوازوں اور شکلوں کی اچھی طرح پہچپان ہو جائے تو پھر دواور تین حرفی الفاظ کی طرف بڑھیں۔ طلباء کی حوصلہ افزائی کریں۔
 - 4. طلباء کوانگریزی اور اردو دونوں میں شار کرنے کاطریقہ سکھائیں۔ تصور کو تقویت دینے کے لیے گنتی کے کھیل اور سر گر میاں استعال کریں۔
 - 5. آرڈینل نمبرز کی فہرست اور روز مرہ کی زندگی میں ان کا استعال کیسے کیاجا تاہے متعارف کروائیں۔
 - 6. طلباء کو د نوں، مہینوں اور رنگوں کے نام سکھائیں۔
 - 7. طلباء کو سکھائیں کہ لغت کیسے استعال کی جائے اور الفاظ کیسے تلاش کیے جائیں۔
 - 8. بنیادی گرام کے تصورات کو متعارف کر دائیں جیسے اسم، ضمیر، فعل، صفت وغیرہ۔
 - 9. طلباء کوروز مرہ کے استعال کے عام جملے سکھائی<mark>ں اور انہیں با</mark>ت جیت می<mark>ں ا</mark>ستعال کرنے کی مشق کروائیں۔
 - 10. مكالمے كا تعارف كروائيں اور طالب علموں كو مكالموں كى مشق كروائيں۔
 - - 12. طلباء كو كهانيال پڙھنے، لکھنے اور ترجمہ كرنے كى مسق كروائيں۔
 - 13. طلباء کوانگریزی بولنے کی زیادہ سے زیادہ مثق کرنے کی ترغیب دیں اور ان سے مختلف موضوعات پر چھوٹے جملوں میں روزانہ بات کریں۔
 - 14. اس بات کویقینی بنانے کے لیے کہ طلباءنے کتاب میں بیان کی گئی معلومات کو سمجھاہے با قاعد گی سے زبانی سوال جواب کرتے رہیں۔

Note

During the teaching process, it should be kept in mind that many children find it difficult to read text. This reading problem is called dyslexia. Such people are generally very intelligent in normal life, but they find it difficult to read and some time writing as well. If the teacher feels that there are some students who find it difficult to read the text, then special attention should be given to them and they should not be asked to read the text in front of everyone as this will make them feel embarrassed.

Such children also experience difficulty in rote memorization. According to an estimate, almost 20% of children in every class can be like this. That is why the rote or memorization test in the general education system bothers them a lot, so we want the general test to be based on performance and not on the basis of rote learning or memorization.

أو ط

سکھانے کے عمل میں اس بات کا دھیان رہنا چاہیے کہ بہت سے افراد تحریر پڑھنے میں دشواری محسوس کرتے ہیں۔ پڑھنے کی یہ دشواری ڈسلیسیا (dyslexia) کہلاتی ہے۔ ایسے افراد عام زندگی میں عمواً بہت ذہین اور مجھدار ہوتے ہیں لیکن تحریر پڑھنے میں دشواری محسوس کرتے ہیں۔ اگر استاد محسوس کریں کہ پچھ طلباء ایسے ہیں جو تحریر پڑھنے میں دشواری محسوس کرتے ہیں، تو ان پر خصوصی توجہ دی جائے اور سب کے سامنے ان سے تحریر پڑھنے کا مطالبہ نہ کیا جائے کیونکہ اس سے انہیں شر مندگی کا احساس ہوتا ہے۔ ایسے بچے رٹا لگا کر یاد کرنے میں بھی دشواری محسوس کرتے ہیں۔ ایک اندازے کے مطابق ہر جماعت میں تقریباً ہیں فیصد بچے یاد کرنے میں بھی دشواری محسوس کرتے ہیں۔ ایک اندازے کے مطابق ہر جماعت میں تقریباً ہیں فیصد بچے ایسے ہو سکتے ہیں۔ اس لئے عمومی کرتے ہیں۔ اس لئے عمومی اس کے عمومی کرنے یا یاداشت کا امتحان انہیں پریشان کرتا ہے اس لئے عمومی استحان کارکردگی کی بنیاد پر۔



انگریزی اور ار دو حروفِ تبجی / English and Urdu alphabets

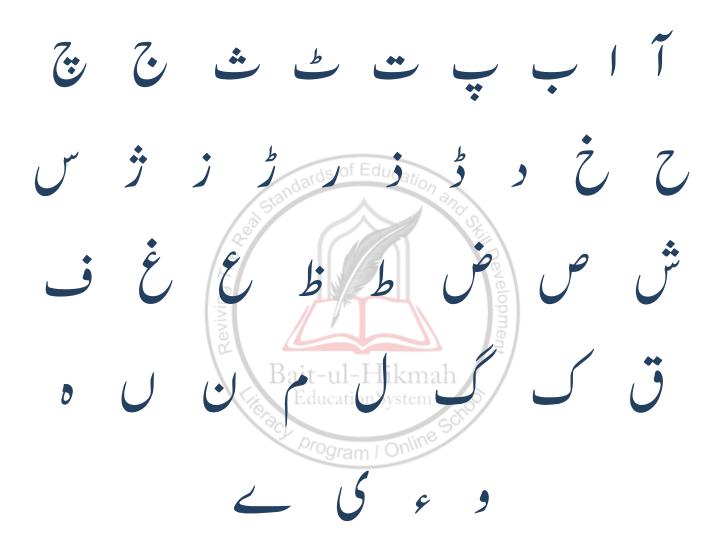
English alphabets are made up of 26 letters, with each letter representing a specific sound. The English alphabet is also known as the Roman alphabet and it's used to write many other languages. The letters of the English alphabet are:-

انگریزی حروفِ بھی 26 حروف پر مشمل ہیں، ہر حرف ایک مخصوص آواز کی نمائندگی کر تاہے۔انگریزی حروف بھی کورومن حروف بھی کورومن محروف بھی کہاجا تاہے اور یہ بہت میں دو سری زبانوں کو لکھنے کے لیے بھی استعال ہوتے ہیں۔ انگریزی حروف بھی کے حوالے سے ایک اہم بات یہ ہے کہ اس میں چھوٹے اور بڑے حروف ہوتے ہیں یعنی سکھنے والوں کو 26 کے بجائے 52 حروف کی شکلیں ذہن نشین کرنی ہوتی ہیں۔ انگریزی کے چھوٹے اور بڑے حروف بھی درج ذیل ہیں:۔

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg
ك	بی	www.	ڈی	ای	ایف ا	جي
Hh	li	Jj.	Kk		Mm	Nn
ایچ	آئی	Ec	luca Syst	tem July	ايم	این
Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu
او	پی	كيو	آر	ایس	ئى	يو
	Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz	
	وی	ڈیلیو	ایکس	وائي	زیڈ	

The Urdu alphabet, on the other hand, is made up of 38 letters, each representing a specific sound. Urdu script is written from right to left, whereas English script is written from left to right. The letters of the Urdu alphabet are:

اردو حروفِ تہجی -: دوسری طرف اردو حروفِ تہی 38 حروف پر مشتل ہیں، ہر حرف ایک مخصوص آواز کی نمائندگی کرتا ہے۔ اردوفارسی اور عربی رسم الخط میں یہی حروف کھے جاتے ہیں۔ اردور سم الخط دائیں سے بائیں کھاجا تا ہے، جب کہ انگریزی رسم الخط بائیں سے دائیں کھاجا تا ہے۔ اردوحروفِ تہجی کے حروف یہ ہیں:-

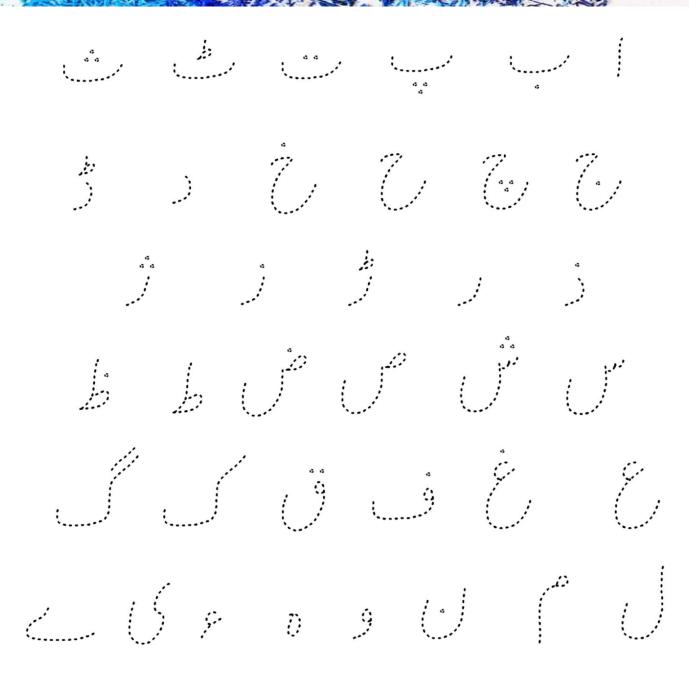


Urdu script is written from right to left.
Whereas English script is written from left to right.
اردور سم الخط دائيس سے بائيں لکھا جاتا ہے۔

جب کہ انگریزی رسم الخط بائیں سے دائیں لکھاجا تاہے۔

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Ga Hh Ii Ji Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz Aa Bb Co Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

چھوٹے بچوں کو انگریزی حروف لکھنے کی مثق کروانے کے لیے اس طرح سے لکھ کر دیں تاکہ وہ اس کے اوپر خود سے مشق کر سکیں۔ انگریزی کے چھوٹے اور بڑے حروف کی اچھی طرح سے پہچان کروائیں۔ تختہ سیاہ یعنی blackboard یا سلیٹ پر مثق کروانی بھی فائدہ مند ہوتی ہے۔



اردو حروف کی مشق کروانے کے لیے بچوں کو اس طرح سے لکھ کر دیا جا سکتا ہے۔
حروف تبچی کے اوپر کے اسباق کے اختتام تک تمام شرکاءاس لا کُق ہو جائیں کہ وہ حروف کی پہچان اور ان کی آوازوں کواچھی طرح سے جان
گئے ہوں اور ان کو تحریر بھی کر سکتے ہوں۔ اگر استاد اس میں کسی طرح کی بھی کمی دیکھیں تو اوپر کے انہی اسباق پر مزید محنت کریں اور
اسباق کے اختتام پر یقین دہائی کریں کہ تمام شرکاء انگریزی اور اردو کے حروف اور ان کی آوازوں کو اچھی طرح سے پہچان گئے ہیں اور لکھنے
کی صلاحیت بھی حاصل کر چکے ہیں۔ اگر بغیر اچھی طرح پہچان کے آگے بڑھیں گے تو پھر آگے الفاظ اور جملے پڑھنے میں مشکل
ہوگی۔

روحر في الفاظ / Two letter words

After familiarizing English and Urdu letters well and memorizing their sounds, two letter words are to be started. In the practice of two letter words, the sound produced by combining two letters is also to be practiced writing and reading well, so that later on it becomes easier to read three letter and four letter words.

انگریزی اور اردوحروف کی انچھی طرح سے پہچان کروانے اور ان کی آوازیں یاد کروانے کے بعد دوحر فی الفاظ شروع کرنے ہیں۔ دوحر فی الفاظ کی مثق میں دوحروف کے ملانے سے جو آواز نکتی ہے اس کی انچھی طرح سے لکھنے اور پڑھنے کی مثق کروانی ہے، تا کہ آگے چل کر تین حرفی اور چار حرفی الفاظ پڑھنا آسان ہو جائے۔

	of Edu	<u> </u>
in	of Education and	to
is	it	on
us	no elopmi	at
un	go	an
my	Education System UP	me
as	he	we
so	be	am

تین حرفی الفاظ / Three letter words

Three letter words are included in this lesson. After practicing the two letter words of the previous lesson well, now you can start practicing the three letter words. But also ensure that learners are able to form two letter words by combining the sounds of two letters.

اس سبق میں تین حرفی الفاظ شامل کیے گئے ہیں۔ پیچیلے سبق کے دو حرفی الفاظ کی اچھی طرح سے مثق کروانے کے بعد تین حرفی الفاظ کی مثق شروع کرنی ہے۔ لیکن اس بات کی یقین دہانی کر لیس کہ سکھنے والے دو حروف کی آوازوں کے ملنے سے دو حرفی الفاظ بنانے کے لائق ہو گئے ہیں

and	bag	big	box	bus	but	can	car
cat	cot	cut	dot	dry	for	get	gut
her	him	hot	its	jet	kit	lap	let
lip	lit	low	map	met	nap	net	new
nit	nut	old	e Out	pen	pet	pot	put
red	rip	rot	rut	set	sip	sit	sun
top	two	vet	wad	wax	way	web	wed
wet	win	wiz	wog	wop	wow	yes	yup
yum	zag	zap	zig	zip			

چار حرفی الفاظ / Two letter words

Commonly used words are given in this collection of four letter words. These words should also be practiced in reading and writing together. Practice reading and writing a few words daily according to the learners' ability.

able	area	army	baby	back	ball	base	bear
bill	blow	blue	book	burn	busy	call	calm
card	care	case	cash	cast	city	cold	come
cook	cool	cost	dark	date	dead	deaf	deal
dear	deep	deny	door	drop	dual	dull	earn
east	easy	edge	evil	face	fact	fail	fair
fall	farm	fast	fear	rarfeel	file	fill	find
fine	fire	firm	fish	flat	food	foot	free
full	gain	game	give	glad	goal	gold	good
grey	grow	hair	half	hall	hard	hate	have
head	hear	help	hide	high	hill	hold	holy
home	hope	hour	huge	hurt	idea	join	jump

just	keen	keep	kill	kind	king	know	lack
land	last	late	lazy	lead	lend	life	lift
like	line	link	list	live	long	look	lose
loss	loud	main	make	male	many	mark	mass
mean	meet	mild	mind	mine	move	much	must
name	near	neat	need	news	next	nice	none
note	okay	only	open	of oral	ours	page	pain
pair	pale	park	part	pass	past	path	paul
pick	pink	plan	play	poor	post	pray	pull
pure	push	race	rain	rare	rate	read	real
rear	rely	rest	rich Bait-i	ride	ring	rise	risk
road	rock	roal	role	room	rude	rule	safe
sale	same	save	seat	seek	seem	self	sell
send	shed	shop	show	shut	sick	side	site
size	skin	slim	slip	slow	soft	some	sore
sort	star	stay	step	stop	such	sure	take
talk	tall	task	team	tell	tend	term	test
text	that	them	then	they	thin	this	tidy
time	tiny	tone	tour	town	tree	true	turn

type	ugly	unit	user	vary	vast	very	vice
view	wait	wake	walk	wall	want	warm	warn
wash	weak	wear	week	west	what	when	whom
wide	wife	wild	will	wind	wine	wise	wish
wood	word	work	year	your	zero	Z00	



دوحر فی تین حر فی اور چار حر فی الفاظ کو لکھنے اور پڑھنے کی جتنی زیادہ مشکل ہو گئی آگے چل کر سکھنے میں اتنی ہی زیادہ آسانی ہو گی ان شاءاللہ

انگریزی اور ار دو کی گنتی / English and Urdu counting

Now by lesson number 5, the participants should be able to write letters and read two-letter, three-letter and four-letter words. Now they have to practice reading and writing English counting. Some counting is given here. The teacher can add more to it according to his own requirement.

اب سبق نمبر 5 تک شرکاء اس لائق ہوگئے ہیں کہ وہ حروف کو لکھ سکتے ہیں اور دو حرفی تین حرفی اور چار حرفی الفاظ پڑھ کجھی سکتے ہیں۔اب انہیں انگریزی کی گنتی پڑھنے اور لکھنے کی مشق کروانی ہے کچھ گنتی یہاں دی گئی ہے اس میں مزید اضافہ استاد اپنی ضرورت کے مطابق خود سے کر سکتے ہیں۔

, D		2
ایک - One (۱)	(2) Two - 99	تين - Three (3)
چار - Four -	رِي Five - چُ پ	(6) Six - 🚜
رَّمَات - Seven (7)	(8) Eight - 🕉 Ĩ	نو - Nine - فو
رس - Ten)	گیارہ - Eleven	(12) Twelve - o.l.
تیره - Thirteen (13)	(14) Fourteen - 5592	پندره - Fifteen چپندره
رولا - Sixteen) مولا	(17) Seventeen - 07	المياره - Eighteen المياره
انیس - Nineteen	(20) Twenty - ريا	(100) Hundred - 9"
تزار - Thousand	دس لاکھ - Million	ایک ارب - Billion
(1000)	(1000000)	(100000000)

تر تیبی اعداد کی فہرست / List of Ordinal Numbers

English Ordinal numbers tell the order of things in a set: first, second, third, etc. Ordinal numbers do not show quantity. They only show rank or position. Below is a list of the Cardinal Numbers and Ordinal Numbers in English and Urdu. Memorizing this table will help you add very useful and important words to your Urdu vocabulary.

انگریزی آرڈینل نمبرایک مجموعہ میں چیزوں کی ترتیب بتاتے ہیں: پہلا، دوسرا، تیسرا، وغیرہ۔ آرڈینل نمبریاتر تیبی اعداد مقدار نہیں بتاتے، یہ صرف درجہ یامقام بتاتے ہیں. ذیل میں انگریزی اور اردومیں کارڈنل نمبروں یعنی ترتیبی اعداد کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔اس جدول کو یاد کرنے سے آپ کو اپنے انگریزی اردوذخیرہ الفاظ میں بہت مفید اور اہم الفاظ شامل کرنے میں مدد ملے گی۔

First	Second	Third	Fourth
پہلا	נפית ו	اليرا السرا	چو تھا
Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth
پانچوال	يي الم	ساتوال	آ گھوال
Ninth	Tenth	Eleventh	Twelfth
نوال	-ul-ندسوال	گیار ہواں ۔۔۔۔	بارہواں
Thirteenth	Fourteenth	Fifteenth	Sixteenth
مثير هوال	چو د ھويں	پندرهوال	سولهوال
Seventeenth	Eighteenth	Nineteenth	Twentieth
ستر هوال	اٹھارواں	انيسوال	بيسوال
Once	Twice		
ایک دفعہ	دو دفعه		

Names of the Days, Months and Colours

د نوں، مہینوں اور رگوں کے نام

Names of Islamic months in English and Urdu / انگریزی اور ار دومیں اسلامی مہینوں کے نام

Islamic Months	Urdu Translated	Transliteration
Muharram	محرّه يا محرم الحرام	Muharram
Safar	صفريا صفر المظفر	Safar
Rabi' al-awwal	ر پیج الاول	Rabi-ul-awwal
Rabi' al-thani	ر بیچ الثانی	Rabi-ath-thaani
Jumada al-awwal	جمادی الاول	Jumaada-ul-awwal
Jumada al-Thani	Bait يجادي الثانى Kmah	Jumaada-uth-thaani
Rajab	رجب يا رجب المرجب	Rajab
Sha'aban	شعبان يا شعبان المعظم	Sha'baan
Ramadan	رمضان یا رمضان المبارک	Ramadhaan / Ramzan
Shawwal	شوال يا شوال المكرم	Shawwaal
Dhu al-Qi'dah	ذوالقعدة	Zul-qa'dah
Dhu al-Hijjah	ذوالحبة	Zul-hijjah

Names of Days in Urdu and English / اردواور انگریزی میں دنوں کے نام

Days names in English	دنوں کے نام اردو میں
Monday	S.
Tuesday	منگل
Wednesday	بدھ
Thursday of Ed	ducation جعرات
Friday	مجعه
Saturday	هفته 💆
Sunday	اتوار
Bait-ul-F Education	

Names of the Months / انگریزی اور ار دومیں مہینوں کے نام

Months name in English	اردو میں مہینوں کا نام
January	جنوري
February	فروري
March	مارچ
April	اپریل
May	مئ
June Jandards of E	ducation جون
July	جو لا ئی
August	اگست ا
September	ستمبر
October	اكتوبر 🚇
November	نومبر
December Program	نومبر د سمبر
<i>Orogr</i> am	Oum

Names of colours in English and Urdu / انگریزی اور ار دومیں رنگوں کے نام

English	Colors In Urdu
Red	سرخ
Blue	نيلا
Green	<i>'</i> ,"
Yellow Aards of Edu	پيلا ^{Ca} lio
Pink	گلانی گلانی
Orange	نارنجی
Brown	پهورا پهورا
Black Bait-ul-Hi EducationSy	// · // **
Grey Program I	Inline School



تعارف

بنیادی سطح کے اسباق کے اختتام تک سکھنے والوں کو اس بات کی صلاحیت حاصل ہو جانی چاہیے کہ حروف کی پہچان، ان کی آوازوں کی پہچان اور ان سے بننے والے الفاظ کو پڑھنا اور لکھنا آگیا ہو۔اگر ابھی مذکورہ صلاحیتیں حاصل نہیں ہوئیں تو پھر مزید محنت کریں اور اس کے بعد اگلے اسباق شروع کروائیں۔

اب سبق نمبر 8 سے آگے انٹر میڈیٹ لیول یعنی در میانی سطح کے اسباق شر وع ہورہے ہیں۔ ان اسباق کے لیے ماہر استاد کاہوناضر وری ہو گا.

استاد کے ماہر ہونے سے مراد کم سے کم ترجمہ اور تکلم پر عبور ہونا ہے۔ انگریزی گرامر کے پیچیدہ اصولوں کا جاننا ضروری نہیں۔

سبق نمبر 8 میں انگریزی لغت کا استعال سکھایا جائے گا۔

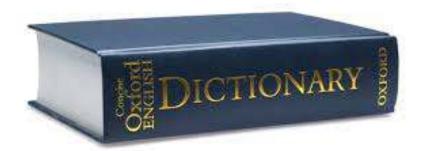
اور سبق نمبر 9 میں انگریزی گرامر کے بنیادی اور اہم اصولوں کا مخضر ذکر ہوگا۔

سبق نمبر 10 میں بنیادی جملے جس میں زیادہ تر سوالیہ جملے ہوں گے ان کے ترجے، جملے کی ساخت کی وضاحت اور سوالیہ جملوں کے جوابات استاد نے آسان الفاظ میں سمجھانے ہیں۔اس لیے استاد کا ترجمہ اور تکلم میں ماہر ہونا ضروری ہے۔

سبق نمبر 11 میں مکالمے اور سبق نمبر 12 میں تین خطوط پڑھائے جائیں گے۔سبق نمبر 13 میں تین تقریریں اور سبق نمبر 14 میں کچھ کہانیاں پڑھائی جائیں گا۔

اور اس کے بعد یہ کورس مکمل ہو جائے گا اور اس کورس کے کرنے والوں کی کارکردگی دیکھ کر ان کے استفادہ کا اندازہ لگایا جائے گا۔اس کا کوئی زبانی امتحان نہیں لیا جائے گا۔

جو حضرات اچھے طریقے سے یہ کورس مکمل کر لیں وہ ایڈوانس لیول کے سپوکن انگلش کے کورس میں داخل ہوسکیں گے۔



Teach students how to use a dictionary

طلبہ کو سکھائیں کہ لغت کیسے استعمال کرتے ہیں

Explanation of how to use dictionary

لغت کو استعال کرنے کے طریقے کی وضاحت

Using a dictionary is a great way to expand your vocabulary and improve your understanding of the English language. Here is the explanation of how to use a dictionary effectively:

لغت کا استعال آپ کے ذخیرہ الفاظ کو وسعت دینے اور انگریزی زبان میں آپ کی سمجھ کو بہتر بنانے کا ایک بہترین ذریعہ ہے۔ نفت کو مؤثر طریقے سے استعال کرنے کا طریقہ یہال بتایا جائے گا:-

1. Open the dictionary to the first page and locate the alphabetical listing. This will be at the front or the back of the dictionary, depending on the specific dictionary you are using.

Program I Only

لغت کے پہلے صفحات کو کھولیے اور حروف تہجی کی فہرست تلاش کیجے۔ یہ لغت کے شروع یا آخر کے صفحات پر ہو گی، یہ اس مخصوص لغت پر منحصر ہے جو آپ استعال کر رہے ہیں۔

2. Identify the word you want to look up by the first letter of the word, it will help you to find the word quickly.

لفظ کے پہلے حرف سے آپ جس لفظ کو تلاش کرنا چاہتے ہیں اس کی شاخت کریں، اس سے آپ کو اس لفظ کو تیزی سے تلاش کرنے میں مدد ملے گا۔

3. Locate the word in the alphabetical listing. Words are usually listed in alphabetical order, so it should be easy to find the word you're looking for.

4. Read the definition of the word. The definition is usually found next to the word in bold type or in a separate line.

5. Look for any additional information or usage notes. A good dictionary will also provide additional information such as the part of speech, pronunciation, and usage notes.

6. If there is more than one meaning for the word, look for the context or the number next to the word that will help you to understand the correct meaning for the word in your sentence.

7. If you are still unsure about the meaning of the word, look for related words or synonyms. Often times, dictionaries will provide related words or synonyms to help you understand the meaning of the word.

اگر آپ کو ابھی تک لفظ کے معنی کے بارے میں یقین نہیں ہے، تو متعلقہ الفاظ یا مترادفات تلاش کریں۔ اکثر اوقات، لغات متعلقہ الفاظ یا مترادفات فراہم کرتی ہیں تاکہ آپ کو لفظ کے معنی کو سمجھنے میں مدد ملے۔

8. A relatively easy way to use a dictionary is to look up the required word through the words written at the top of the dictionary pages. It should be practiced by the teacher himself so that the students learn easily.

لغت استعال کرنے کا نسبتاً آسان طریقہ لغت کے صفحات کے اوپر لکھے گئے الفاظ کے ذریعے مطلوبہ لفظ تلاش کرنے کا ہے اس کی عملی مشق استاد خود کروائیں تاکہ طلباء کو سکھنے میں آسانی ہو۔

9. It's also important to note that different dictionaries may have different layouts and features, so it's a good idea to become familiar with the specific dictionary you're using. And also If you're studying English as a second language, it may be helpful to use a bilingual dictionary to help you better understand the words.

یہ سمجھنا بھی ضروری ہے کہ مختلف لغت میں مختلف ترتیب اور خصوصیات ہو سکتی ہیں، اس لیے آپ جو مخصوص لغت استعال کر رہے ہیں اس سے واقف ہونا ضروری ہے۔ اور یہ بھی کہ اگر آپ انگریزی دوسری زبان کے طور پر پڑھ رہے ہیں، تو الفاظ کو بہتر طور پر سمجھنے میں آپ کی مدد کے لیے دو لسانی لغت کا استعال کرنا مددگار ثابت ہو سکتا ہے۔ یعنی ایسی لغت جس میں اردو اور انگریزی دونوں معنی فراہم کیے گئے ہو۔

اس سبق میں لغت کا استعال سکھایا گیا ہے اس کی بھر پور مثق کرائی جائے تاکہ سکھنے والوں کو لغت کا استعال اچھی طرح سمجھ میں آجائے اور کوئی دشواری باقی نہ رہے۔ تاکہ وہ کسی بھی لفظ کا مطلب معلوم کر سکیں۔

لغت کے استعال کی اچھی طرح سے مثق کروانے کا ایک طریقہ یہ بھی ہے کہ سکھنے والوں کو مشکل الفاظ کی ایک فہرست فراہم کریں اور پھر انہیں خود سے لغت کے استعال سے ترجے معلوم کرنے کا کام دیں۔

بنیادی گرائمر / Basic Grammar

In this lesson, some basic grammar rules will be covered that will help in creating correct sentences. No need to memorize complicated grammar rules .Common conversational grammar improves itself with regular practice.

If you have learned to express proper and complete sentences in the English language, it is as if you have learned complete English grammar.

What is proper sentence?

A proper sentence is a grammatically correct sentence that is structured in a way that is clear and easy to understand. It typically includes a **subject**, a **verb**, and a **Complete message**.

The **subject** is the person, place, or thing that the sentence is about, the **verb** is the action or state of being that is being described, and the **complete message** is the message or idea that the sentence conveys.

For example, "The cat sat on the mat" is a proper sentence because it has a subject ("cat"), a verb ("sat"), and a complete thought ("the cat sat on the mat"). In contrast, "cat mat on sat" is not a proper sentence because it is not grammatically correct and does not convey a clear and coherent message.

ایک مناسب جملہ گرائمر کے لحاظ سے درست جملہ ہو تاہے جواس انداز میں تشکیل دیا گیاہو کہ واضح اور سمجھنے میں آسان ہو،اوراس میں جو بات کہی گئی ہو وہ سننے والا آسانی سے سمجھ سکے۔

مناسب اور ممل جملے میں عام طور پر صرف تین چیزیں ہوتی ہیں:-

- ا - موضوع (subject) یعنی وہ شخص، جگہ یا چیز جس کے بارے میں جملہ بیان کیا گیاہے۔
 - ۰۲ فعل (verb) لعنی وہ عمل یاحالت جسے جملے میں بیان کیا گیاہے۔
- ۰۳ ممل پیغام (complete message) یعنی وہ پیغام یاخیال جو جملے کے ذریعے بیان کیا گیاہو۔

پہلی اہم بات:-

مثال کے طور پر،" cat sat on the mat "بلی چٹائی پر بیٹی" ایک مناسب جملہ ہے کیونکہ اس کا ایک مضمون یعنی cat "بلی" ،ایک فعل یعنی sat "بیٹھنا" ،اور ایک مکمل پیغام یعنی "بلی کا چٹائی پر بیٹھنا" ہے۔

دوسرى الهم بات:-

کوئی بھی زبان سیکھتے ہوئے یہ بات ذہن میں رکھیں کہ ہر زبان میں جملہ تشکیل دیتے ہوئے اس کے اجزا کی ترتیب مختلف ہوتی ہے جس طرح سے انگریزی میں اگر کہا جائے " cat sat on the mat" تو اس انگریزی جملے کا اردو لفظی ترجمہ بنے گا کہ "بلی بیٹھی پر ایک چٹائی" جو کہ اردو میں الفاظ کی ترتیب کے اعتبار سے غلط جملہ ہے کیکن انگریزی میں درست ہے۔

" cat on a mat set" اسی طرح اگر اردو میں کہا جائے کہ "بلی ایک چٹائی پر بیٹھی" تو اس کا انگریزی لفظی ترجمہ بنے گا کہ Education System جو کہ انگریزی گرامر کے لحاظ سے غلط جملہ ہے۔

اس لیے یہ بات ہمیشہ یاد رکھیں کہ آپ کو گرامر کے پیچیدہ اصول سیکھنے کی نہیں بلکہ صرف کسی بھی زبان میں الفاظ کی ترتیب سیکھنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ جو چیز سیکھنے کی ہے وہ صرف ذخیرہ الفاظ ہے جو کہ وقت کے ساتھ آہتہ آہتہ خود سے بڑھتا جاتا ہے۔ بس با قاعدہ مشق جاری رکھنے سے کوئی بھی زبان آسانی سے سیکھی جا سکتی ہے کوئی مشکل گرامر سیکھنے کی ضرورت نہیں۔ سبق نمبر 10 میں بنیادی جملے آرہے ہیں ان کو پڑھنے اور ان جملوں کی ساخت پر غور کرنے کی ضرورت ہوگی تا کہ آگے مکالمے اور دیگر تحریریں پڑھنا اور سمجھنا آسان ہو۔

Common sentences of everyday use

روزمرہ کے استعمال کے عام جملے

These sentences are basic and commonly used in everyday life, but they convey important information in everyday conversations. They are a good resource to develop communication skill and fluency in English. Most of them include interrogative sentences.

It will be important for the teachers who are teaching the lesson to proceed with the literal and idiomatic translations of these sentences so that the learners can benefit fully and understand the structure of English sentences well.

Note:- Teacher should answer the questions of those sentences where answers are not provided, and then later ask the students to answer them, so that they have the ability to make complete and appropriate sentences.

Along with reading these sentences, writing should also be practiced.

- یہ جملے بنیادی ہیں اور عام طور پر روزمرہ کی زندگی میں استعال ہوتے ہیں، لیکن یہ گفتگو میں اہم معلومات فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ یہ انگریزی بولنے میں مہارت اور روانی حاصل کرنے کا ایک اچھا ذریعہ ہیں۔ ان میں زیادہ تر سوالیہ جملے شامل کیے ہیں۔

 گئے ہیں۔

 Education System
- سبق پڑھانے والے اساتذہ کے لیے ضروری ہو گا کہ ان جملول کے لفظی اور بامحاورہ ترجے کرتے ہوئے آگے چلیں تاکہ سکھنے والوں کو بھرپور فائدہ ہو اور وہ انگریزی جملوں کی ساخت کو اچھی طرح سے سمجھ جائیں۔
 - تمام جملے ان کے ترجے کے ساتھ لکھوانے ہیں۔
 - اس موقع پر اس چیز کی وضاحت بھی کریں کہ Capital letters یعنی انگریزی کے بڑے حروف کسی بھی جملے کے شروع میں استعال ہوتے ہیں. یا کسی کا نام لکھتے ہوئے پہلا حرف Capital یعنی بڑا لکھا جاتا ہے۔
- نوٹ: جن سوالیہ جملوں کے جواب نہیں لکھے گئے استاد ان جملوں کے جواب خود بیان کریں اور پھر طلباء سے بھی ان کے جواب پوچھیں، تاکہ مکمل اور مناسب جملے بنانے کی کی استعداد پیدا ہو۔ یہ جملے پڑھنے کے ساتھ لکھنے کی بھی مشق کروانی ہے۔

- 1. What time is it now?
- 2. How are you?
- الحمد لله I'm fine
- 4. Where are you going?
- 5. I am going to the market.
- 6. Can I have some water?
- 7. Yes sure you can.
- 8. Can you help me?
- 9. Yes I can help you.
- 10. I'm sorry I'm late.
- 11. What's your name?
- 12. My name is Abdullah.
- 13. What's the matter?
- 14. What is the price of this?
- 15. It's price is 300 rupees
- 16. That's fine I'll take it.
- 17. I'm sorry.
- 18. Thank you.
- 19. Can you repeat that?
- 20. Where is the bathroom?

- 21. What's for dinner?
- 22. Can you turn off the lights?
- 23. Can you please close the window?
- 24. Can you give me a glass of water?
- 25. Have a nice day.
- 26. See you later.
- 27. Do you have the time?
- 28. Can you give me directions?
- 29. Can I borrow a pen?
- 30. Can I have a look at this book?
- 31. Can you speak more slowly?
- 32. How long have you been here?
- 33. Can you tell me more about it?
- 34. Can you explain that again?
- 35. Can you show me an example?
- 36. Can you recommend a good restaurant?
- 37. Can you help me with this?
- 38. Do you have any questions?
- 39. Can you give me your phone number?
- 40. Can you wait a moment?

- 41. Can you speak any other languages?
- 42. Can you give me your email address?
- 43. Can you tell me more about yourself?
- 44. Can you make an exception?
- 45. Can you turn the music down?
- 46. Can you tell me the price?
- 47. Can you give me your business card?
- 48. Can you tell me about your experience?
- 49. Can you tell me the way to the nearest train station?
- 50. Can you tell me the WiFi password?
- 51. Can you spare a moment?
- 52. Can you repeat that please?
- 53. Can you lower your voice?
- 54. Can you give me a ride?
- 55. Can you give me a call later?
- 56. Can you tell me the schedule?
- 57. Can you give me the bill?
- 58. Can you give me the menu?
- 59. Can you recommend something?
- 60. Can you show me where it is?

- 61. Can you give me some information?
- 62. Can you tell me the hours of operation?
- 63. Can you give me a discount?
- 64. Can you give me a hand with this?
- 65. Can you tell me your availability?
- 66. Can you tell me the ingredients?
- 67. Can you tell me the address?
- 68. Can you tell me the price range?
- 69. Can you tell me the size?
- 70. Can you tell me the color?
- 71. Can you tell me the warranty?
- 72. Can you tell me the return policy?
- 73. Can you tell me the shipping cost?
- 74. Can you tell me the brand?
- 75. Can you tell me the model?
- 76. Can you give me a tour?
- 77. Can you give me a quote?
- 78. Can you give me a reference?
- 79. Can you give me a receipt?
- 80. Can you give me a sample?

- 81. Can you give me a brochure?
- 82. Can you give me a proposal?
- 83. Can you give me a warranty?
- 84. Can you give me a guarantee?
- 85. Can you give me a price estimate?
- 86. Can you give me a demonstration?
- 87. Can you give me a presentation?
- 88. Can you give me a catalog?
- 89. Can you give me a manual?
- 90. Can you give me a certificate?
- 91. Can you give me a registration?
- 92. Can you give me a permission?
- 93. Can you give me a credential?
- 94. Can you give me a contract?
- 95. Can you give me a license?
- 96. Can you give me a report?
- 97. Can you give me a feedback?
- 98. Can you give me a survey?
- 99. Can you give me a notification?
- 100. Can you give me a confirmation?

اوپردیے گئے ان بنیادی جملوں پر مبنی سوالات اور ان کے جو ابات کمل کرنے تک سیکھنے والے اس سطح پر آگئے ہوں کہ وہ تحریر کو پڑھ سکتے ہوں اور لغت کے استعال سے ترجمہ اچھی طرح سے جان سکیں ۔ جن سیکھنے والوں میں پچھ کمزوری نظر آئے ان پر الگ سے محنت کریں۔ یہاں تک اگر انگریزی تحریر کو پڑھنے کی صلاحیت، اس کا ترجمہ کرنے اور مفہوم معلوم کرنے کی صلاحیت اور جملے میں الفاظ کی ترتیب جانتے ہوئے مناسب جملے بنانے کی صلاحیت پیدا ہوگئی تو گویا آپ نے اب تک جو محنت کی اس کا بھر پور فائدہ آپ کو حاصل ہو گیا ہے۔

اگر ان ذکر کردہ صلاحیتوں میں کوئی کمی نظر آئے تو پہلے اس کو پورا کریں اور پھر آگے بڑھیں تاکہ اگلے اسباق سے بھرپور استفادہ کیا جاسکے۔



مکالمے۔ / Dialogs

Dialog between a car driver and a police man

کار ڈرائیور اور پولیس والے کے درمیان مکالمہ

Driver: Good morning, officer.

Police Man: Good morning. Can I see your driver's license and registration, please?

Driver: Sure. (hands over the documents)

Police Man: (reviewing the documents) Thank you. Can you tell me why you were

speeding back there?

Driver: I'm sorry, officer. I was running late for an appointment.

Police Man: I understand, but speeding is a violation of traffic laws and can be dangerous. Do you know how fast you were going?

Driver: No, I'm not sure.

Police Man: According to my radar, you were going 15 miles over the speed limit. I'm going to have to issue you a challan for that.

Bait-ul-Hikmah

Driver: I understand. Is there anything I can do to avoid getting this challan?

Police Man: I'm afraid not. Speeding is a serious offense and I have to enforce the law. However, if you want, you can appear in court to defend yourself.

Driver: Thank you, officer. I'll keep that in mind.

Police Man: You're welcome. Drive safely and be mindful of the speed limit. Have a good day.

Driver: Thank you, officer. You too.

Dialog between a milk shopkeeper and his customer

دودھ کے دکاندار اور اس کے گاہک کے درمیان مکالمہ

Shopkeeper: Good morning, sir. How can I help you today?

Client: Good morning. I'd like to buy a liter of milk, please.

Shopkeeper: Sure. Would you like full cream or toned milk?

Client: Full cream, please.

Shopkeeper: (taking a bottle of milk from the shelf) Here you go. That'll be \$2.50.

Client: (handing over the money) Here you are.

Shopkeeper: Thank you. Is there anything else I can help you with?

Client: Actually, yes. Do you have any fresh cream? I need it for baking.

Shopkeeper: Yes, we do. (reaches for a container of fresh cream) Here you go. That'll

be \$5.

Client: (paying for the cream) Great, thank you.

Shopkeeper: You're welcome. Please come back again.

Client: I will. Have a good day.

Shopkeeper: You too, sir. Thank you for your business.

Dialog between a English teacher and his student (about difficulty in grammar)

Teacher: Good morning, student. How are you doing today?

Student: Good morning, sir. I'm fine, thank you. But I have a question about grammar.

Teacher: Sure, what's your question?

Student: I'm having trouble with the difference between active and passive voice. Can

you explain it to me?

Teacher: Of course! The active voice is when the subject of the sentence is performing the action, while the passive voice is when the action is being performed on the subject.

Student: Oh, I see. So in the active voice, the subject is doing the action, and in the passive voice, the action is being done to the subject.

Teacher: Exactly! That's a great way to remember it. Here's an example of each:

Active: The dog chased the cat.

Passive: The cat was chased by the dog.

Student: I understand. Thank you, sir.

Teacher: You're welcome. Don't hesitate to ask if you have any more questions.

Dialog between student and science teacher

Student: Good morning, teacher. I have a question about the scientific method.

Teacher: Good morning, [student name]. I'd be happy to help. What's your question about the scientific method?

Student: I'm not sure what steps to follow when conducting a science experiment. Can you walk me through it?

Teacher: Sure! The scientific method consists of the following steps:

Ask a question or identify a problem

Do research and gather information

Form a hypothesis

Design and conduct an experiment to test the hypothesis

Analyze the data and draw a conclusion

Report the results

Student: OK, got it. Thanks for explaining it to me.

Teacher: You're welcome. Remember, the scientific method is a systematic approach to solving problems and finding answers, and it's important to follow each step carefully. If you have any more questions, don't hesitate to ask.

A conversation between a marketing expert and a new entrepreneur on the topic of marketing a raw honey brand

Marketing Expert: Good morning, [entrepreneur's name]. I hear you have a new raw honey product you'd like to market. Can you tell me more about it?

Entrepreneur: Good morning. Yes, I've started a small apiary and I'm selling raw honey from my bees. It's 100% pure and unprocessed.

Marketing Expert: That's great. So, what makes your raw honey different from others on the market?

Entrepreneur: Our raw honey is sourced directly from our apiary, so it hasn't been mixed with other honeys or processed in any way. This means it retains all of its natural enzymes and antioxidants.

Marketing Expert: OK, I see. So, your target market is consumers who are looking for high-quality, natural, and healthy honey.

Entrepreneur: Yes, that's right. Bait-ul-Hikmah

Marketing Expert: OK, then your marketing strategy should focus on highlighting the benefits of your product, such as its purity, health benefits, and the fact that it's sourced directly from your apiary. You can also target health-conscious consumers through social media, targeted online ads, and influencer marketing.

Entrepreneur: I see. So, I should focus on the health benefits and pure nature of my honey in my marketing materials.

Marketing Expert: Yes, that's right. You can also consider partnering with natural food stores, health and wellness websites, or hosting tastings and events to promote your product. And, don't forget to focus on building your brand by creating a strong brand identity and messaging.

Entrepreneur: OK, got it. Thanks for the advice, [marketing expert's name]. I'll start putting together a marketing plan based on your suggestions.

Marketing Expert: You're welcome. Good luck with your new product. Don't hesitate to reach out if you need more help in the future.





خطوط / Letters

Letter from a son to his father

Dear father,

I hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. I wanted to take a moment to write to you and let you know how much I appreciate you and all that you do for our family.

Growing up, you have always been a source of support and guidance for me. Your wisdom, hard work, and dedication to your family have taught me so much about what it means to be a responsible and loving person.

I know that life has not always been easy for you, but through it all, you have remained strong and resilient. Your unwavering love and commitment to our family have inspired me to be a better son, brother, and eventually a father myself.

I wanted to say thank you for everything you have done and continue to do for our family. Your love and guidance have shaped me into the person I am today, and I am so grateful for that.

Program I Online

I love you, Dad.

Sincerely, [Your name]

Letter from a father to his son

ایک والدکا اپنے بیٹے کو خط

My dearest son,

I hope this letter finds you well and that you are happy in all that you do. I wanted to take a moment to express my love and pride in you.

From the moment I first held you in my arms, I knew that I would love you with all my heart. As you have grown and developed into the young man you are today, my love for you has only grown stronger.

I am so proud of the person you have become. Your intelligence, kindness, and passion for life are an inspiration to me. Watching you grow and achieve your goals brings me immense joy.

I want you to know that no matter what life throws your way, I am always here for you. My love for you is unconditional, and I will always be here to support you and offer guidance when you need it.

Remember, you are loved and cherished, and I am grateful every day to have you as my son.

With all my love,

Your father

Letter from a father to his son about a new business opportunity

My dearest son,

I hope this letter finds you well and that you are thriving in all your endeavors. I wanted to reach out to you today to discuss a new business opportunity that has come up.

As you know, I have always been a strong believer in the power of entrepreneurship and the rewards that come with taking calculated risks. I believe that this new opportunity has the potential to bring us both significant financial and personal growth.

The opportunity is to invest in a new startup that is working on a promising technology in the renewable energy sector. I have conducted extensive research and due diligence on the company and the market, and I believe that it has the potential to be a great success.

I would like to discuss this opportunity with you further and see if you are interested in joining me as a co-investor. I believe that this could be a great opportunity for us to work together and achieve something meaningful.

Bait-ul-Hikmah

Please let me know if you would be interested in discussing this further. I am always here to answer any questions you may have and offer guidance whenever you need it.

With love and pride,

Your father

تقریری / Speeches

Motivational speech on time management

"The Power of Time Management"

Ladies and Gentlemen, today I want to talk about the most valuable resource we all have in our lives: time. Time is something that once it's gone, we can never get it back. That's why it's crucial to manage it wisely.

Time management is the key to success in all aspects of life. Whether it's personal, professional, or educational, managing our time effectively can help us achieve our goals and lead a more fulfilling life.

One of the main benefits of time management is increased productivity. When we plan our day and prioritize tasks, we can accomplish more in less time. This leaves us with more free time to spend with our loved ones, pursue our hobbies, or simply relax and recharge.

Another advantage of time management is reduced stress. When we have a plan in place, we're less likely to feel overwhelmed and stressed by the demands of our daily lives. This can lead to improved mental and physical health, as well as a more positive outlook on life.

So, how do we go about managing our time effectively? Here are a few tips:

Make a to-do list: Write down all of the tasks you need to complete for the day or week and prioritize them based on their importance and urgency.

Eliminate distractions: Turn off your phone, log out of social media, and eliminate anything that distracts you from completing your tasks.

Set realistic goals: Be realistic about what you can achieve in a day, and don't be too hard on yourself if you don't get everything done.

Learn to say no: Don't take on more than you can handle. Learn to say no to requests or commitments that don't align with your goals or priorities.

In conclusion, managing your time effectively is one of the most powerful things you can do for yourself. It leads to increased productivity, reduced stress, and a more fulfilling life. So, let's all make the most of our time, and embrace the power of time management!

"Motivational speech on starting your own small business"

"Chasing Your Dreams: Starting Your Own Small Business"

Ladies and Gentlemen, I stand before you today to talk about the importance of chasing your dreams and starting your own small business.

Entrepreneurship is a dream that many of us have, and it's a dream that can become a reality. Starting your own business can be a challenging, but also a rewarding experience that can bring financial stability and personal satisfaction.

One of the main benefits of starting your own small business is the opportunity to be your own boss. You get to make the decisions, set the pace, and determine your own success. This can be a liberating experience and give you a sense of pride and purpose.

Another advantage of starting a small business is the ability to control your financial future. When you own your own business, you're in charge of your own income and can take control of your financial future.

So, how do we go about starting our own small business? Here are a few tips:

Identify a gap in the market: Find a need in the market that isn't being met and create a business to fill that gap.

Create a business plan: Write down your vision, goals, and a plan of action for your business.

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Seek advice: Surround yourself with a network of advisors and mentors who can provide guidance and support.

Start small and grow: Don't try to do too much too soon. Start small, and grow your business as you gain more experience and success.

Stay focused: Stay focused on your goals and keep your eye on the prize. Don't get discouraged by setbacks, and remember why you started in the first place.

In conclusion, starting your own small business can be a challenging but rewarding experience. It gives you the opportunity to be your own boss, control your financial future, and chase your dreams. So, let's all take the leap and embrace the opportunities that come with starting our own small business!

"Motivational speech about entrepreneurship"

کاروبار و تجارت کے بارے میں حوصلہ افزا تقریر

"Embracing the Entrepreneurial Spirit"

Ladies and Gentlemen, today I stand before you to talk about the importance of embracing the entrepreneurial spirit.

Entrepreneurship is about taking risks, thinking outside the box, and creating opportunities. It's about having a vision and turning that vision into a reality.

Being an entrepreneur is not just about starting a business, it's about having the drive and determination to turn your ideas into something tangible and valuable. It's about creating jobs, stimulating the economy, and making a positive impact in our communities.

So, how can we embrace the entrepreneurial spirit? Here are a few tips:

Be bold: Take bold steps and pursue your ideas with confidence and determination.

Take risks: Don't be afraid to take risks and make mistakes. Every failure is an opportunity to learn and grow.

Believe in yourself: Believe in yourself and your abilities. Trust that you have what it takes to succeed.

Network: Surround yourself with like-minded individuals and create a network of support.

Keep learning: Stay curious and keep learning. Read books, attend workshops, and never stop growing.

In conclusion, entrepreneurship is about embracing the unknown, taking risks, and creating opportunities. It's about having a vision and turning that vision into a reality. So, let's embrace the entrepreneurial spirit and make a positive impact in our world!

کہانیاں / Stories

اس سبق میں شامل کی گئی میہ چار کہانیاں معروف کتاب بہشتی زیور کے انگریزی ترجے سے لی گئی ہیں۔ روزانہ کی بنیاد پر ہر کہانی کے مختصر ھے کو پڑھ کر اس کا ترجمہ کروانا ہے۔ ترجمہ کرنے میں استاد معاونت کریں اور پڑھنے کے بعد اس کو لکھوا بھی دیں۔

پہلی کہانی / First Story

is reported to have said: "A person was in a jungle when all رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآلم وسلم of a sudden he heard a voice in a cloud saying: "Go and water the orchard of so and so person." On hearing that voice, the cloud moved and poured heavily on a stony place. All the water collected in a drain and began to flow. This person began following the water and saw that a man was standing in his orchard and was sprinkling water with a spade. This person asked the gardener: "O servant of Allah! What is your name?" He gave the same name which this person had heard in the cloud. Thereafter, the gardener asked this person: "O servant of Allah! Why are you asking me my name?" He replied: "I heard a voice in that cloud whose water this is taking your name and asking it to pour water onto your orchard. What do you do in it that it is so acceptable?" He replied: "Now that you have asked, I will have to inform you. I look at it's total produce and from there I give one third to charity. Another third I keep for myself and my family, and the last third I re-invest into this orchard." Lesson: Glory be to Allah! How merciful He is that the person who obeys Him has all his work done through unseen ways without him even knowing about it. Without doubt, the person who becomes Allah's, Allah becomes his.

دوسری کہانی / Second Story

Once رسول الله عليه وآله وسلم related that there were three men from the Banu Isra'eel. One of them was a leper, the other bald, and the third blind. Allah Ta'ala wanted to test them, so He sent an angel to them. The angel first went to the leper and asked him: "What would you like best?" He replied: "I would like a nice complexion, a beautiful skin, and that this sickness goes away from me whereby people do not allow me to sit with them and which they hate." The angel passed his hand over the body of that person. He was immediately cured and a nice skin and beautiful complexion appeared. The angel then asked him: "What type of wealth do you like the most?" He replied: "Camels." So he gave him a pregnant camel and told him: "May Allah Ta'ala give you barakah in this.

"The angel then went to the bald person and asked him: "What would you like best?" He replied: "That my hair grows nicely and that this sickness which people dislike goes away from me!" The angel passed his hand over his head, he was immediately cured and beautiful hair began to grow. He then asked him: "What type of wealth do you like the most?" He replied: "Cows." So he gave him a pregnant cow and told him: "May Allah Ta'ala give you barakah in this."

"Eventually, the angel went to the blind person and asked him: "What would you like most?" He replied: "That Allah gives me back my sight so that I may be able to see everyone." The angel passed his hand over his eyes and Allah gave him back his sight. He then asked him: "What type of wealth do you like the most?" He replied: "Goats." So he was given a pregnant goat.

In a short time, the jungle was filled with his camels, his cows, and his goats. Thereafter, under the orders of Allah Ta'ala, that angel went in his previous form to the leper and said to him: "I am a poor person. All my provisions for my journey are finished. Today I have no means of reaching home except through Allah and then through your help. In the name of that Allah who has blessed you with a nice skin and a beautiful complexion, I ask you for a camel which I could ride and reach my home." He replied: "Get far away from here! I have a lot of other commitments to fulfil. I do not have anything to spare which I could give you.

"The angel said: "I think I recognize you. Were you not a leper, for which people despised you? Were you not very poor, and then Allah blessed you with so much of wealth?" He replied: "What are you talking? I inherited this wealth from my ancestors. "The angel said: "If you are lying, may Allah return you as you were before." The angel then went to the bald person in his previous form and asked him the same questions

and he also replied in the same way. So the angel said to him: "If you are lying, may Allah return you as you were before." Eventually he went to the blind person in that same original form and said to him: "I am a traveller and all my provisions are finished. Today I have no means except Allah and then you. In the name of that Being who returned to you your eye-sight, I ask you for a goat with which I could do my work and complete my journey." He replied: "Without doubt, I was blind.

It was only out of His mercy that Allah Ta'ala gave me back my eye-sight. Take as much as you want and leave behind as much as you want. By Allah, I will not stop you from taking anything.

"The angel replied: "Keep your wealth with you, I do not want anything. I had only come to test you three. Now the test is over. Allah is pleased with you and displeased with the other two.

"Lesson: Just imagine, that because of the ungratefulness of those two, all those bounties were taken away and they were left as they were before. Allah became displeased with them and they are forsaken both in this world and in the hereafter. Due to his gratefulness, that person's bounties remained intact, Allah was pleased with him, and he is contented both in this world and in the hereafter.



Once some meat from somewhere came to Hadrat Umme Salamah radiallahu anha. والله وسلم liked meat a lot. She therefore asked her maid to keep the meat on the shelf. رسول الله صلى الله عليه والله وسلم will perhaps come and partake of it. So she kept it on the shelf. Just then a beggar came, and while standing at the doorway, shouted: "Give in the name of Allah, He will give you barakah!" A reply from the house came: "May Allah also give you blessings!" These words are used to show that there is nothing in the house which could be given. That beggar went away.

Just then رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم arrived and asked: "O Umme Salamah! Do you have anything to eat?" She replied: "Yes" and said to the maid: "Go and get that meat." She goes to bring the meat, but there's no sign of that meat over there. Only a piece of white stone was kept there. Upon this رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم remarked that because she did not give it to the beggar, that piece of meat turned into a stone.

Lesson: Just think, that due to not giving in the name of Allah, this misfortune occurred that the form of the meat changed and turned into a stone. In the same way, the person who deceives the beggar and yet eats himself, is actually eating a stone. The

result of this is that mercilessness and hard-heartedness increases. Since Allah Ta'ala has a lot of kindness and mercy on the family of رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآلم وسلم , He changed the form of the meat in front of their very eyes so that they may be saved from partaking of it.

چوتھی کہانی / Forth Story

that after the Fajr salaat he used رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم. It was the noble habit of to turn and face his companions and ask them: "Did anyone of you see any dream last night?" If anyone saw a dream, he would relate it to him and he would give some interpretation to it. As was his habit, he once asked them if any one of them had seen any dream. They all said that they had not seen any dream. He then said: "I saw a dream last night that two people came to me, took hold of my hand and led me towards a sacred place. I saw a man sitting and another standing with pincers in his hand. He was tearing open the sitting man's cheek until it reached his neck. He then did the same with the other cheek. In the meantime, the first cheek came back to its normal position, so he did the same to it again. I asked the angels: "What is this?" They replied: "Carry on further." We continued further until we passed by a person who was lying down and another person was standing at his head-side with a heavy boulder in his hand. He took the boulder and, with full force, he burst his head. Once the boulder struck him, it fell and rolled away to a far distance. When he went to pick up that boulder and by the time that he returned, this person's head became normal again. So he burst it again. I asked them: "What is this?" They replied: "Carry on further."

We carried on further until we reached a cave which was like an oven. It was very wide at the bottom and very narrow on top. A fire was burning in it and it was filled with many naked men and women. When the flames rose, all of them rose with it until they were about to fall out. When the flames subsided, they all also went down with it. I asked them: "What is this?" They both replied: "Carry on further."

We proceeded further until we reached a river of blood. A person was standing in the centre of the river, and on the bank another man was standing with many boulders in front of him. The man in the centre walked towards the bank and when he was about to come out, the person on the bank threw a boulder on his face with such force that he returned to his original place in the centre. When he tried to come out again, he

threw a boulder at him and sent him back. I asked them: "What is this?" They replied: "Carry on further."

We proceeded further until we reached a green and luscious garden. There was a huge tree and under it an old man and many children were sitting. Near the tree there was another man sitting. There was a fire burning in front of him which he was blowing. Thereafter my two companions lifted me up and took me on top of the tree. Within the tree, a beautiful house was being constructed. They took me inside it; I had never seen such a beautiful house. There were many old and young men and women, and many children inside. After taking me outside, we went to an even higher place. Over there was a house which was better than the first one. They took me inside; there were also young and old people in it. I said to those two persons: "You took me around throughout the night, now tell me about all these mysteries." One of them said: "The one whose cheeks you saw being torn apart is a liar. He used to speak lies until they used to become famous everywhere. They will continue doing this to him right until giya,,,mah. As for the one whose head you saw getting smashed, he was a person whom Allah had given knowledge of the Quran. He was negligent of it at night and did not practise on it during the day. He will be punished right until giyaamah in this way. As for those whom you saw in the cave of fire, they were all adulterers. As for the one in the river of blood, he was a devourer of usury (interest). The old man under the tree is Ibrahim alayhis salaam and all the children around him are the infants of other people. The person blowing the fire is the Guardian of Hell. The first house which you entered is for the general Muslims. The second house is for the martyrs. I am Jibra'eel and this is Mika'eel." He then said: "Lift your head." I lifted my head and saw a white cloud above me. He said: "This is your house." I said: "Let me enter my house." He replied: "Your life is not completed yet. There's still some time left. If it was complete, you would have entered it now."

Lesson: It should be known that dreams of prophets are revelations. All these incidents are true. Several things are learnt from this Hadith: (a) the severe punishment for speaking lies, (b) the fate of an aalim who does not practise on his knowledge, (c) the punishment for adultery, (d) the punishment for devouring interest.

May Allah Ta'ala protect all Muslims from all these sins.

اختتامی نوٹ / End note

اس کتاب کے ذریعے سے بیت الحکمہ ایجو کیشن سٹم نے شرعی تقاضوں کے مطابق انگریزی زبان سکھنے کے حوالے سے ایک مکمل اور مضبوط بنیاد فراہم کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔

یہ کتاب اچھی طرح سے مکمل کرنے اور سکھنے والوں کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لینے کے بعد مختلف موضوعات اور مضامین کی کتابیں پڑھائی جا سکتی ہیں.

اب انگریزی زبان میں مزید مہارت حاصل کرنے کے لیے درج ذبل کام کرنے ہیں:-

1. با قاعد گی سے انگریزی کی تحریر پڑھنے، لکھنے اور ترجمہ کرنے کی مثق جاری رکھنی ہے۔ جس کے لئے بیت الحکمہ ایجو کیشن سسٹم کا سپوکن انگلش کا کورس بھی شروع کروایا جا سکتا ہے

2. روزانہ کچھ وقت با قاعد گی سے انگریزی بولنے کی مشق مجھی کرنی ہے اگرچہ 15 منٹ ہی کیوں نہ ہو۔

3. اگرید کتاب کسی مدرسے میں پڑھائی گئی ہے تو اس کے بعد تعلیم الاسلام، بہتی زیور یا ایسی کسی بھی دین کتاب کے انگریزی ترجے کو بڑھایا جا سکتا ہے۔ تاکہ کسی ایسی انگریزی کتاب کے ذریعے مشق کرنے کی ضرورت پیش نہ آئے جس میں شرعی قباحت موجود ہو جیسے جاندار کی تصویریں وغیرہ۔

اس کتاب میں مزید بہتری لانے کے لئے آپ اپنی رائے سے بھی آگاہ فرما سکتے ہیں۔ برائے رابطہ: بیت الحکمہ ایجو کیشن سسٹم بیت الحکمہ ایجو کیشن سسٹم بیت الحکمہ ایجو کیشن سسٹم راولینڈی پاکتان